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CIRCULATION

ENDING MAY 27, 1922
11,599

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor, CHARLES H. RICKETTS.

For Aldermen, JOSEPH H. SMITH, EDWARD W. PERKINS.

For Councilmen, N. EUGENE SMITH, EDGAR H. WORTHINGTON, ELIZABETH LARSON, WEBSTER D. COFF.

For Councilman to Fill Vacancy, E. LARUE BLIVEN.

For City Treasurer, STEPHEN H. REEVES.

For City Sheriff, CHARLES H. RAYNES, EARLE C. CHRISTMAN.

For Water Commissioner, CHARLES A. HADENBERG.

ADDED POWER FOR MAYOR.

The mayor is the head of a city government. When a mayor is elected it is expected that he will assume the responsibility that goes with that office and direct the affairs of the municipality. He is chosen by the people to administer that office and the success of his administration depends upon his guidance and leadership under established laws.

Under the proposed city charter his responsibilities are increased. He, as well as the city clerk, city treasurer, city collector, sheriff and water commissioner will be elected as at present, while each district will elect its representative in the board of aldermen. Now he virtually names the heads of the departments, subject of course to confirmation, but under the new charter he will appoint the controller and the corporation counsel, although he will name citizens holding no other office for members of the various department committees, made up of members of both parties, and they in turn will appoint the department heads. This means the bringing into the guidance of municipal affairs representative citizens, especially qualified for their particular committee work and to which they will give their entire public efforts.

The authority thus placed upon the mayor is increased but no more than is sought to be in view of the office and the responsibilities that should go with it. Certainly if he is going to direct a successful administration, and that is what a mayor is elected for, he should have this added authority. It is the opinion of those who have held the office of mayor, elected at different times by both parties, that any man worthy of the office would make the best possible use of his authority and that he should have it to accomplish real public service as the representative of the people.

We have traveled along under the hit or miss methods of administering city affairs long enough. Perhaps every difficulty may not be properly solved but the way opened for a better city government is so much better by the proposed city charter that it cannot be imagined that the people of Norwich will fail to make the most of the chance to get something vastly better, clearly more efficient and far away more economical.

RED TAIL LIGHTS.

When the suggestion was made that yellow lights should be substituted for red as a designation of danger it didn't get much approval, and there seems to be no probability that there will be any early substitution, or at least not until it can be shown that it would be much more effective and get more respect. Under present conditions it seems fair to assume that it would not.

The effort in behalf of the change has been sponsored by those who are endeavoring to get greater safety in the highway. That in itself is a most laudable effort but when it is claimed that it is impossible to distinguish a tail light in an automobile from a red light that has been placed in the highway to denote an obstruction or danger without installing speed it is a claim that can hardly get very serious consideration. Certainly it doesn't warrant upsetting a well established system for such a purpose.

After giving consideration to the matter the experts called before the American engineering standards committee were unfavorable. It is recognized that red as a danger sign is well established. To attempt to make the tail lights of autos yellow instead of red would result in no end of confusion. It is hardly advisable to undertake to denote the kind of dangers by the colors of lights. When red stands for danger as it has for many years it is but proper that it should be respected and that there should be the necessary curtailment of speed to determine whether it is a hole in the road, a road roller or the rear of an automobile that should be avoided. Headlights even under present restrictions are not such that it is impossible to show a considerable distance ahead what is being encountered. There is as good reason for respecting danger of one kind as another. Red is the light that has indicated it and there will be far less confusion in the future if it is adhered to.

RUIN'S PUNISHMENT.

There isn't likely to be very much sympathy wasted upon the former captain of the New York Americans because of the short suspension, his removal from the captaincy and the fine imposed by the president of the league. It comes too close to his return to the game after having been under a long suspension by the baseball commission.

er because of his deliberate violation of baseball rules established concerning members of the world championship team.

It may be as was stated by President Johnson of the league, that the crowd expects much of such a baseball hero as Ruth has become because of his batting ability, but that certainly doesn't justify him in expecting that the umpire is going to make exceptions in his case and reduce him to a second when he is out, and it doesn't justify him in grabbing a handful of dirt and throwing it at the umpire because he was unable to stretch a one-base hit into a two-bagger. President Johnson seems to have been none too severe when he referred to the act as the "tossing" of the dirt and emphasized the fact that it only hit the umpire's clothes and not his face. His intentions were good and it is likely that it fell short only for the reason that the some of his drives do not go over the fence.

That act was bad enough but when he jumped into the grandstand because some fan had given him a call for his gross display of bad judgment the limit was reached, and when as the league president declares, "Ruth plainly did not possess the mental strength and stability to have the minor reversal of public adoration," it is possible that he will be brought to his senses by the action taken against him.

It is further evidence to the effect that high salaried baseball players haven't got full control of the national game, though they can do much to hurt it.

STILL ABOVE STANDARD.

When the recent reduction in railroad freight rates was ordered for the first of July it was declared that it would mean something like a half billion dollar reduction in the revenue of the railroads. Some and perhaps a large part of it may be made up by the increase in business that is expected to follow the reduction. That is of course problematical though the improvement in industrial conditions and the continued betterment are being strongly relied upon. The railroads have indicated that they will endeavor to make the best of the situation and hope for the good results that are anticipated.

By the decision of the railway labor board in cutting the wages of certain rail employees, some benefit will accrue to the roads from the \$14,000,000 which it is estimated will be lopped off thereby from the railroad wage payments. That is of course but about one-tenth of what the revenue cut amounts to, but it will help in that effort to keep revenue and expenditures somewhere near together.

This reduction is made in keeping with a reduction in the cost of living which was the basis for the demands for increased wages when granted. By the board's report it is shown that living costs increased 17.2 between 1917 and 1921, the hourly rate of pay for the classes of employees affected will be 3.5 per cent. above 1917, and the purchasing power of the new wages 44.5 above the purchasing power of the wages in 1917.

It is likewise significant that the board points out that the new wages will be higher than those obtained by others in similar employment in other industries. They, however, hold that they are entitled to this better wage, in comparison with labor in other industries, because of the hazard and the requirements, and it seems apparent that they have been given the benefit of consideration of the wage standard prevalent for labor of like quality elsewhere.

THE SENATE'S DIFFICULTY.

Even though there has been a waste of much time in the senate in the disposition of business, it is because it continues and there is the inclination to increase the delay and obstruction that there has been a demand for the establishment of a cloture rule.

It is a move which is not popular in the senate. There is supposed to be a reasonable attitude taken regarding the matters before it and a disposition to refrain from the putting of politics before business. Such doesn't always prove to be the case.

It is not to be expected that there would be a pushing through of all legislation without due consideration or debate. It is only half-baked legislation that is encouraged by such a general practice, but while there may be harm in the failure to accord proper attention to legislative matters there is likewise quite as much that can be done by refusal to permit a proper advance of measures and thus stall action on appropriation and other important bills.

That is what was responsible for the effort to obtain a cloture rule. It hasn't as yet succeeded but conditions may get so that the senate will be forced to let the obstructors instead of permitting them to tie up the senate. Every time such a situation arises it is a question of the need of some permanent rule that will deal with it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The man on the corner says: Were you among those who failed to salute as the flag went by?

The more the proposed charter is studied and discussed the greater is the realization that it is just what the city needs.

Even those who keep the loamen busy know that it isn't necessary to go to Switzerland to see ice melt under the heat of May.

From the vote of confidence he received there seems to be no good reason why Lloyd George should stay away from The Hague.

Leave it to Germany to regard the suggestion of the international bankers in much the same manner as the small boy taking bitter medicine.

Now that there are those who think Venus is inhabited, their next effort should be to find out the designation of its best broadcasting station.

Turks are said to be coming here to deny the atrocities attributed to them. Unless the reports of the slaughter are terribly exaggerated they have some task ahead of them.

Former President Wilson has endorsed Pon of North Carolina, for congress. That is of course another excuse for making Senator Reed tear his hair and wonder that he isn't so fortunate.

The idea of admitting to the country, regardless of the three per cent restrictive law, immigrants who are qualified to and will engage in farming seems to be aimed at a back to the farm movement.

Some idea of the conditions in Russia and the confidence that can be placed in the soviet government is gained from the fact that regardless of the new treaty Germans are being warned against investing in Russia.

THE MASTER CRIMINAL

A True Detective Story—Copyrighted.

Shortly after Allan Pinkerton founded the detective agency which was destined to be feared by so many criminals, a number of banks and financial institutions throughout the country were made the victims of a particularly clever gang of crooks headed by Walter Eastman Sheridan, the man whom Pinkerton in his memoirs declared was the cleverest criminal he ever tracked.

The operations of the Sheridan organization were marked by a simplicity which was almost startling. Their favorite trick was to place one of their members in a line leading to the window of the receiving teller of a prominent bank shortly before the closing hour. The man so placed would take up a position behind someone who held in his hands a large roll of bills, and would await until the depositor had almost reached the window. Then he would slip him on the shoulder, call his attention to a bill which "he had dropped on the floor," and the man would naturally stop to pick it up. In nine cases out of ten placing his money on the teller's desk as he bent over. The criminal would then snatch the money and make off.

While the hauls secured in this manner were of course of varying size, Sheridan and his men picked up \$75,000 as the result of less than five minutes' work at a Baltimore bank.

After several other coups of a similar nature, Sheridan tried the same game at the First National bank of Springfield, Ill., but was arrested. He promptly skipped his bail, however, and the next day he was back in the city, where he assisted at the robbery of a Cleveland bank which netted the gang some \$40,000.

This was followed by a raid upon the Mechanics' bank of Scranton, Pa., where Sheridan and one of his men got away with \$30,000 worth of negotiable bonds. His next exploit—one which took more than four months of careful planning—was the robbery of the Falls City Tobacco bank in Louisville, Ky., when upwards of \$300,000 was secured.

As a result of these operations, together with the shrewd manner in which he had invested his money, Sheridan was worth fully \$250,000.

Feeling certain that his past exploits had left no stone unturned in the robbery and having convinced himself of the only charge on which he had been arrested, Sheridan joined in a series of the most gigantic frauds ever known in America. The issuance of bonds purporting to be worth more than \$3,000,000. These forgeries were so cleverly executed as to deceive even the officers of the companies involved, and the

Great Men's Love Letters

Duke of Marlborough to His Duchess.

The great army of readers who have read, and many of them enthusiastically devoured, Dumas' exciting story of Monte Cristo, have never, until recently for a moment supposed that it was anything more than a fanciful tale of a man of rare attainments in such work. Most people are aware that there is an island of Monte Cristo, and that it is the favorite retreat of King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, but further than the name, they had no idea that there was anything but fiction in the story.

But that Monte Cristo was merely the brilliant imagination of Dumas is not the truth. The archives of the French embassy in London, of the time of Charles X, of France, and of George IV, of England, contain many proofs to the contrary.

The true story of Monte Cristo came about in this way. One evening in a Paris cafe several friends were seated in conversation, when one of them announced that he was going to marry a wealthy girl named Theresa. His name was Piccard. One of his companions, Loupian by name, made a wager with the others that his marriage would not take place upon the day appointed. They asked him how he would prevent it, and he replied: "Oh, by means of some practical joke or other."

Piccard was a very clever fellow, and while in prison made the acquaintance of an Italian priest of great learning and considerable fortune. The priest died in prison, and as Piccard had cared for him so tenderly during his illness, he left him his fortune.

He carried out his design by notifying the chief of police of Paris that Piccard was a secret agent in some conspiracy, and that he was plotting for the overthrow of the empire and for the assassination of Napoleon. Thereupon, the chief of police arrested and sent to the Laiton prison in the south of France, where he was incarcerated in a dungeon. He was given no trial, as was not unusual at that time, and he was forgotten by the authorities at Paris.

After Napoleon was overthrown in 1814, Piccard was set at liberty, and started at once for Milan, where, after some difficulty, he succeeded in procuring a passport and left for the city of his exile. He was given no trial, as was not unusual at that time, and he was forgotten by the authorities at Paris.

His first object was to look up his former fiancée, whom he had married during his exile. She had waited three years, unable to account for his disappearance other than that he had forsaken her. From that time forth Piccard set to work, without letting any one know his plans, first to ruin and then to cause the death of either by suicide or murder, not only Loupian but the latter's children, the faithless Theresa, and the men who had taken part in the wager as well as their families.

Thus began the famous vendetta of Monte Cristo. Not one of the victims dreamed of the fate that was pursuing them, or was able to place the mysterious thereof until in the throes of death and unable to reveal the secret.

The revenge of Piccard and Monte Cristo are almost identical in story. Loupian was the last to perish. He was stabbed in the garden of the Tuilleries and by his side was a piece of paper bearing the numbers 1 and 30. The one signified that he was the primary object of the vendetta, and the 30 that he was the thirtieth victim. This took place in 1825.

Piccard made a death-bed confession and also signed a statement containing his story and had it placed in the hands of the French authorities. It is not known just how Dumas obtained his knowledge of the story, but that it would not be a very difficult matter. His novel of Monte Cristo was published twenty years later, in 1844, and the two stories are too similar in every respect, and in most of their details, to admit of mere coincidence, at least this is the opinion of such writers as have made a careful study of the subject, but Dumas always affirmed that his Monte Cristo was merely a fanciful story of a secret vendetta which he had worked out in his own mind.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

An ounce of pluck is worth a ton of luck. This is the favorite maxim of Lord Pirrie, the richest man in Ireland, who celebrates his seventy-fifth birthday today. Beginning life as a shipyard apprentice, he now controls 40,000 men and is regarded as the leading shipbuilder in the world. He was born in Quebec, the son of Irish emigrants. His father died when the boy was a shipping magnate was an infant and the mother returned with the boy to her old home in Ireland. At the age of 15 he had entered the employ of the great

Women of Middle Age

THE critical stage of a woman's life usually comes between the years of 45 and 55, and is often beset with annoying symptoms such as nervousness, irritability, melancholia, heat flashes which produce headache and dizziness, and a sense of suffocation. Guard your health carefully, for if this period be passed over safely, many years of perfect health may be enjoyed.

On the eve of the day on which the bubble burst, Sheridan quietly cashed all his assets, closed his office at No. 60 Broadway, and sailed for Belgium, which at that time provided a safe refuge from extradition. Had he remained there, he would have died a free man. But he could not resist the lure of gambling with the law, and he slipped back into America under the name of William A. Stewart, establishing himself in business in Denver, and finally opening a bank of his own in Rock Springs.

Even up to this time Pinkerton had no idea that the master criminal had returned to the states. Pinkerton, however, changed his business which carried him into the mining district of Colorado, and it was on the streets of Denver that he came face to face with the man whom he was certain was Sheridan.

Investigation developed the fact that "Stewart" had been leading an apparently upright and honest life, and beyond his arrival in Denver shortly after Sheridan had left Brussels there was nothing to connect him with the bank robber and bond forger.

Realizing that identification under the circumstances would be extremely difficult, Pinkerton determined to resort to a ruse which would serve a double purpose—that of proving whether Stewart and Sheridan were one and the same man, and at the same time implicating him in guilt, in the planning of a new crime. Accordingly, Pinkerton sent two of his best men to Colorado with instructions to make the acquaintance of the bank president at Rock Springs, and finally to lay before him the details of a huge swindle which they were supposed to be planning.

"If Stewart is really honest," argued the detective, "he will not listen to such a proposal. But if he is the man I think he is, he will not be able to resist the bait, and will come to New York to participate in the fraud."

The plan worked out precisely as Pinkerton had figured. "Stewart" agreed to handle some of the more difficult details of the proposed swindle, but suggested improvements identical with those which had previously proved successful. He balked on coming east, but his "associates" finally persuaded him to do so, with the result that he was arrested the moment he stepped off the ferry at New York.

In spite of the fact that the grand jury returned no less than eighty-two indictments against him, Sheridan escaped with a five-year sentence in Sing Sing, but he died before the expiration of his term.

Belfast shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff, and when only seven-and-twenty was made a partner. In due course he became chief of the firm, as well as a director in great steamship lines, railways, banks, and other big enterprises. Lord Pirrie has served as lord mayor of Belfast and has many other honors bestowed upon him.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Appropos Proposed Charter.

Mr. Editor: Whatever advance in government has been made in the last one hundred or more years has been along the lines of more popular government. "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." The past has suffered from autocratic government of the people by the few for the few. This proposed charter is a reversal to restricted autocratic government. It is an evil tendency of the times presaging dire consequences for the future, that are getting away from the ideals of the great minds of the founders of the country, who favored popular democratic government, to the idea that a few are better fitted to govern than the many to govern. The experiences of the past do not seem sufficient to convince some people that this means future trouble; or their immediate advantage counts to them for more than the welfare of future generations.

We have become an empire covering others to our imperial will, or the will of our financial lords; as in Panama, Honduras, Guatemala, Hayti, San Domingo, Mexico, etc.

Our heads of departments have asked for appropriations for certain things and had them turned down the next time they have asked for such general appropriations sufficient to include these and have thus defeated the will of the people. This means that the people like them, will under this new charter, have unrestricted final say.

The cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy, better means and efforts must be honestly made to educate the people of the real facts and their judgment will then usually be just and fair and if not they can bear the result of their own folly.

Believing that the new charter, though the proposed ward system is desirable will be a loss and not a gain, I for one, propose to vote against it.

ALBERT BOARDMAN.
Norwich, May 30, 1922.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

TACNA-ARICA.

Just what is the "Tacna and Arica Controversy," which is holding the center of the diplomatic stage in Washington with special envoys from Chile and Peru to solve it? The National Geographic Society, from its headquarters there, answers this question in the following bulletin:

"The Tacna and Arica question perhaps best be understood," says the bulletin, "if it is taken as a rough American equivalent of Alsace-Lorraine, Italia Irredenta, and the Danubian corridor, all jumbled together. On the surface the Tacna-Arica matter may appear to be merely a question of whether a plebiscite shall be held and how, but there is a great deal more behind it. As a matter of fact it is intimately connected with questions that involve Bolivia as well as Peru and Chile, though the first named country has no claim to the Tacna-Arica area itself and is not represented at the Washington meeting. Wars treaties that are none too clear, indemnities, filibustering expeditions, valuable mineral deposits, strong military positions, national sensibilities and politics—these are some of the many cross-currents that affect both the two-sided and three-sided aspects of the problem.

"Phases of the question can be traced back to the days when Peru and Bolivia were connected under the vice royalty of Peru, but it became a full-fledged problem during the last quarter of the past century. Then Chile stopped more than 500 miles short of its present northern boundary. Peru extended some 300 miles farther south, and Bolivia—now the landlocked Switzerland of South America—had a coastline of nearly 100 miles. This 500-mile strip is largely a region of desert plateaus and rocky mountains, and 50 years ago it was considered very worthless. Chile had not even adequately explored her northern frontier provinces, and Bolivia and Peru were far from being intimately acquainted with their territories. Then came the discovery of rich nitrate deposits in the Bolivian coastal region. There was a rush of miners and prospectors from various countries, among them many Chileans. When friction arose between the Bolivian government and a Chilean mining company over the payment of taxes, Chile sent soldiers and later declared war against Bolivia. Peru was drawn in as the ally of Bolivia, and from this three-cornered war the Tacna-Arica question was born.

"Chile was completely victorious, and the spoils of war took the entire Bolivian



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is especially adapted to help women through this crisis. It exercises a restorative influence, tones and strengthens the system, and assists nature in the long weeks and months covering this period. It is prepared from medicinal roots and herbs, and contains no harmful drugs or narcotics. Its value is proven by many such letters as these:

Denver, Colo.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I can not tell you the good it has done me. It is good for young and old and I always keep a bottle of it in the house, for I am at that time of life when it calls for it. My husband saw your ad. in the papers and said, 'You have taken everything you can think of, now I want you to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.' So I let him get it, and I soon felt better. 'I took about six bottles,' I keep house and do all my own work and work out by the day and feel fine now. I tell everyone about the Vegetable Compound, for so many of my friends thought I would not get well."—Mrs. R. J. LINTON, 1850 West 33rd Ave., Denver, Colo.

Metropolis, Ill.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it is all it claims to be and has benefited me wonderfully. I had been sick for eight months with a trouble which confined me to my bed and was only able to be up part of the time, when I was advised by a friend, Mrs. Smith, to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. I was so much benefited by the use of these medicines that I was able to be up and about in two weeks. I was at the Change of Life when I began taking the medicines and I passed over that time without any trouble. Now I am hale and hearty and do all my housework."—Mrs. EKMA CULVER, 705 E. 7th St., Metropolis, Ill.

Letters like the above do influence women to try

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Today's Anniversaries

- 1786—Governor James Bowdoin of Massachusetts attempted to start a movement to revise the Articles of Confederation.
- 1872—Senator Sumner of Massachusetts assailed President Grant in a bitter speech.
- 1888—More than 2,000 lives lost in the Johnstown flood, resulting from the breaking of the Conemaugh reservoir.
- 1892—The price of corn on the Chicago board of trade dropped from \$1.00 a bushel to 49 cents.
- 1893—The remains of Jefferson Davis, brought from New Orleans, were interred in Hollywood cemetery at Richmond.
- 1916—British and German fleets, off Jutland, engaged in the greatest naval battle of modern times.
- 1917—Every male citizen of draft age was prohibited from leaving the United States.
- 1918—In the federal court at Kansas City, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes was sentenced to 10 years in prison for violation of the espionage act.

Stories That Recall Others

The Age of Chivalry.

Little Tommy and his younger sister were going to bed together without a light. They had just reached the bottom

FINEST

- Sarsaparilla
- Orange Soda
- White Birch
- Root Beer
- Lemon Soda
- Cream Soda



"Bottle, bottle—who's got the bottle?"

THAT'S what they all say, when DIAMOND'S anywhere around the house.

Cooling, refreshing, gingery—everybody's favorite for more than fifty years.

DIAMOND GINGER ALE

Chile was completely victorious, and the spoils of war took the entire Bolivian